THE CONSERVATIVE

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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

CURIOUS FACTS IN LIVES OF AUTHORS.

Bossuet composed his grand sermons on his knees.

Milton, before commencing his great work, invoked the influence of the Holy Spirit, and prayed that his lips might be touched with a live coal from the altar; Ohrysostom meditated and studied while contemplating a painting of St Paul.

Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

Bentham composed after playing a prelude on the organ, or while taking his "ante jentacular" and 'post prandial" walks in his garden—the same by the way, that Milton occupied. Saint Bernard composed his meditations amidst the woods; he delighted in nothing so much as the solitude of the dense forest, finding there, he said, something more profound and suggestive than anything he could find in books. The storm would sometimes fall upon him there, without for a moment interrupting his meditations. Camoens composed his verses with the roar of battle in his ears; for the Portuguese poet was a soldier and a brave one, though a poet. He composed others of his beautiful verses, at the time when his Indian slave was begging a subsistence for him in the streets. Tasso wrote his finest pieces in the lucid intervals of madness.

Rosseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage at mid-day; Byron at midnight. Hardouin rose at four in the morning; and wrote till late at night. Aristotle was a tremendous worker; he took little sleep, and was constantly retrencing it. He had a contrivance by which he woke early, and to wake was with him to commence work. Demosthenese passed three months in a cavern by the sea-side, in laboring to overcome the defects of his voice. There he read, studied and declaimed.

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet, a dog which had been brought from Wartburg, and, of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him, and the walls of his study were stuck round with caricatures of the Pope. He worked at his desk for days together without going out; but when famished, and the ideas began to stagnate in his brain, he would take his flute or his guitar with him into the porch, and there exeeute some musical fantasy (for he was a skillful musician,) when the ideas would flow upon him again as fresh as flowers after summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed Luther did not hesitate to say, that after theology, music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, "is the art of phrophets; it is the only other art, which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great gnarled man had a heart as tender as woman.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock, he had books manuscripts, and papers carried to him there, and he worked on for hours together. If he had occasion to go out, on his return he undressd and went to bed again to continue his studies. In his last years he dictated his writings to secretaries. The sentences issued complete from his mouth. If he felt his faculty of composition leaving him, he forthwith quitted his bed, giving up writing and composing, and went about his out door duties for days, weeks and months together. But so soon as he felt the inspiration fall upon him he went back to his bed, and his secretary set to work forthwith.

Cujus, another learned man used to study when laid his full length upon the carpet, his face towards the floor, and there he revelled amidst piles of books which accumulated about him. The learned Amyot never studied without the harpischord beside him; and he only quitted the pen to play it. Bentham, also, was extremely fond of the pianoforte, and had one in nearly every room in his house.

How fastidious was the temperance of Milton! He drank water, and lived on the humblest fare. In his youth he studied during the greatest part of the night; but in his more advanced years he went early to bed—by nine o'clock—rising to his studies at four in summer and five in winter. He studed. till mid-day; then he took an hour's exerecise, and after dinner he sang and played the organ, or listened to other's music. He studied again till six, and from six till eight he engaged in conversation with friends who came to see him. Then he supped, smoked a pipe of tobacco, drank a glass of water, and went to bed. Glorious visions came to him in the night, for it was then, while lying on his couch, that he composed in thought the greater part of his sublime poem. Sometimes when the fit of compositiou came strong upon him, he would summon his daughter to his side to commit to paper that which he had composed.

Milton was of the opinion that the verses composed by him between the autumnal and spring equinoxes were always the best, and he was never satisfied with verses he had written at any other season. Alfieri, on the contrary, said that the equinoctial winds produced a state of almost "complete stupidity" in him. Like the nightingales he could only sing in summer. It was his favorite season.

Paschal wrote most of his thoughts on little scraps of paper, at his by-moments of leisnre He. produced them with immense rapidity. He wrote in a kind of contracted language—like short hand—impossible to read except by those who had studied it. It resembles the impatient and fiery scratches of Napoleon; yet, though half-formed, the characters have the firmness and precision of the graver. Some one observed to Faguere (Paschal's editor,) "This work (deciphering it) must be very fatiguing to the eyes." "No" said he, "it is not the eyes that are fatigued so much as the brain."

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, says that State has sent into fight against us, since the commencement of the war, 330,444 men. Surely the colony of Penn ought to be thoroughly disgusted with itself by this time. Founded by a man who would not rob a wild Indian, his successors have swarmed like prairie wolves, thirsting for the blood of the people of these States. These efforts thank God, have been in vain.

Reynolds, the dramatist, once met a free and easy actor, who told him that he had passed three festive days at the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of ——, without an invitation. He had gone there on the assumption that, as my lord and lady were not on speaking terms, each would suppose that the other had invited him, and so it turned out.

Southey says, in one of his letters:—"I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner, I make the most of my enjoyment and though I do not cast my eyes away from my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

Paste.—Dissolve an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water; when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistence of cream; then strew into it as much powered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; boil it to a consistence, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months, and when dry, may be softened with water.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865. [No. 229.

From the Christian Observer.

THE DYING SOLDIER.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

[By Gen. Robert B. Vance]

A Confederate prisoner of war, at "Camp Chase," Ohio was lying on his bunk in a dying state. His brother soldiers kept vigil at his side. At length he was quite still, and all thought the struggle over, when he suddenly rallied, opened his eyes and said: "Boys never take the oath—the country is safe—the Confederacy will triumph."—and expired at once:

The wintry wind went howling by with drear and piercing breath,
As on his couch a soldier lay, the victim of grim death;
For o'er him then the icy hand was closing hard and fast,
His dying sighs commingling sad with evening's solemn blast,

No one was there of all he'd known, in better times than these,
To smooth his brow, to kiss his cheek, and give his bosom ease;
For far from them the stricken one was failing slow and sure,
Nor precious pets, nor tender friends were there to weep or cure.

His home was in the bonny South, the land of sun and flowers,
And far away the household band did keep the weary hours:
And night and morn they offered up, within his distant home,
The prayer that God would bring him thence, but still he did not come.

And o'en his babes would query oft, of their fond mother true,
"Why don't papa come home again to meet with us and you;"
And broken hearts and tears were there to mark the absent one,
Who lingers in his foeman's grasp, life's conflict nearly done.

But not with anguish on his sight this touching vision fell,
His God he knew was kind and just, "He doeth all things well;"
From Him they come, to him they gave; then, with a chastened will,
He sank upon his lowly bed, 'till life itself seemed still.

We watched him as he calmly lay, and thought the struggle o'er,
His martial step and manly voice we'd see and hear no more;
Nor in the battle's fierce array would he for country stand,
His pure, heroic soul had fled into the dreamless land.

But, strange to tell, he mov'd again, and op'd his dying eye,
While on his face a smile was seen, of purpose noble high;
"All's right," he said, "reject the oath; my native South will win!"
And then his soldier spirit pass'd away from earth and sin.

A strange, wild thrill ran through us all as these brave words were said,
And many a stern undaunted eye, the tear of sorrow shed;
And vows were spoke from mouth to mouth by ev'ry Southland son.
"May God to us do so and more if e'er this thing is done."

Fort Deleware, Aug. 30th, 1864.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Like a river, widening towards the sea,
Calmly and grandly, silently and deep,
Life joined eternity!

ITALY.—The Italian Senate has adopted, by a vote of 134 against 47, the bill for the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence. The Minister of Florence stated in the house of deputies that the capital would be transferred as soon as the bills relating to the organic change would be disposed of by the Parliament. Gen. Cialdini stated in Parliament that a compromise with Austria was not possible, and Geneal LaMarmoss coneurred in this view.

Col. Michael Bulger is a candidate for Governor of Ala. The present executive Gov, Watts, is not a candidate for re election.

Pete and Sambo, two blabber-lipped darkies, were "sputin" about a coon hide. Sambo, as he expressed, becoming disgustified with the fuss, said?

"Look here, Pete, less hush up dis here fuss."

"I'm willin'," said Pete.

"So is I," said Sambo, "and less talk about dogs. How's yer ole woman and chile, Pete?"

The indignant Pete made a grab at Sambo's windpipe. Sambo acted very wisely—he run.

Young men who would prosper in love should woo gently, It is not fashionable for young ladies to take *ardent spirits.*

James R. Randall, Jr., author of "Maryland, my Maryland," was married at Barnside, South Carolina, on the 15th instant, to Miss Kate S. Hammond, eldest daughter of General M. C. M. Hammond.

Musquitoes are very small insects, but one has been known to move a man weighing two hundred pounds, and keep him moving a whole night at that.

Remember the words of Edm'd Burke, "No nation was ever conquered but by itself. As long as the public spirit remains untouched, the public cause is in no danger."

MORE DIABOLISM.—A returned Confederate prisoner who was confined on one of the Federal vessels, relates the following incident, which he declares he saw with his own eyes; A negro woman was on board with a child, which being sick was rather fretful and lachrymose. Its sobs disturbed a Yankee officer, and he roughly ordered the woman to "silence that brat." The poor creature did her best to do so, but of course did not succeed, whereupon the officer seized the wailing innocent, and tossed it into the sea, where it sank to rise no more. This is one of the new ways, and probably not one of the least human ones, which the Yankees have invented for abolishing slavery.—*Col. South Car.*

WHALE LEATHER.—A Frenchman has obtained a patent for whale leather which is found to be remarkably pliant stuff.—The skin is so thick that, after removing the inner potion, which is spongy, the remainder is split to make it of the usual shoe thickness. It is remarkably tough but as soft as buckskin, and it repels water well.

A young lad student, on applying for his license, was asked by the examining Judge, this question, "Suppose a man should be convicted before you as Judge of the crime of *arson*, what would be your sentence?" The young disciplne of Blackstone replied. "I would make him pay the cost and *marry the woman!*"

A QUICK WAY OF POPPING THE QUESTION.—Rather a bashful acquaintance of ours, succeeded a few weeks since in performing that delicate operation in the following handsome manner:

"Mitt, are you a good grammarian?"

"Only moderate."

"Can you parse kissing?"

"No sir."

"Can you decline matrimony?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, we'll go to housekeeping next week."

She blushed, and simpered, "All right."

An English paper contains an advertisement: "A piano for sale by a lady about to cross the channel in an oak case with carved legs."

Three thousand pounds is named as the sum given for the English copyright of Meyerbeer's "Africaine."

A man named Melton deliberately chopped his left hand off at Vicksburg, recently, to avoid working on the enemy's works. He was under arrest, suspected of being a spy.

Some great genius has discovered that the "centre of gravity" may be found in a Quaker's meeting.

Said Anna's preceptor, a kiss is a noun;
But tell me if *proper* or *common*, he cried;
With cheeks of vermillion, and eyelids cast down,
'Tis both *common* and *proper*, the pupil replied.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Ins. Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

War Department. C. S.,
RICHMOND, December 19, 1865.

Persons who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes, at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired, in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for Government use without contract.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Q. M. General's Office,
December 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
228—12t. Q. M. General.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.
January 17, 1865. 228-tf.

☞ Progress and Confederate copy.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

Desirable Property For Sale.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWAN,
Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
January 2, 1864. 216—tds.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 168—tf.

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address
MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.
Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w6w.

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY, }
January 3, 1865. 216—td.

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50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

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12 Valuable Young Negroes at Auction!

ON THURSDAY JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF Sales Room we will sell the following negroes:

1 Man 19 years old.
1 Woman 34 years old a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and Weaver.
2 Girls 15 years old with infants.
1 Girl 12 " " accustomed to house work.
1 Boy 13 " "
1 Boy 11 " "
1 Girl 10 " "
1 Boy 10 " "
1 Girl 13 " "

These negroes are all sound and healthy and sold for no fault.

Several more will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Jan. 12, 1865. 124—ts.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicit consignments.

They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFER TO
C. Dewey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McDean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
Jas. E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.
Jan. 12, 1865. 124-tf

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy, 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated. JULIUS WILCOX.
Jan. 12, 1865. 224—1m.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 23d 1864, No. 2418, issued to H. Sweeney, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweeney dec'd.
Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1864. 209 w6w

Classical and Mathematical School at Oxford.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on the 1st day of February. The members of the Senior class are requested to return on Monday, the 16th inst.

A competent drill master will take charge of the Military department.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
Oxford, N. C. Jan. 6, 1865. 222—7t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,

Price, per hundred,	$30 00
per dozen,	4 50
per single copy,	50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, social meetings, the camp, &c.,

per hundred,	$0 00
per dozen,	9 00
per single copy,	1 00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, in Press.

We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

Address,
Rev. A. R. RAVEN.
October 27, 1864. 161—

NOTICE.
Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 16th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson, and he says he runaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided. G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper forms of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commisioner.

THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	210 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.
July								1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	30	31						
Aug				1	2	3	4	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	27	28	29	30	31			
Sept							1	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31					
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1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
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Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
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Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, *Reporter.*
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.

[Meets in the city of *Raleigh* second Monday in June each year. The *Morganton* term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; *Robert Heath, Chowan*; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.

[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, *Randolph*; J R Hargrave, *Anson*; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE CONSERVATIVE

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. HEATHEAT & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1865.

☞ THE CONSERVATIVE will be furnished to Members of the General Assembly either at their rooms or at their seats in the Halls for $10 per month.

☞ PRINTERS WANTED. Two or three good Compositors can find permanent employment and good wages by applying at this office. None but good hands need apply.

ON YESTERDAY, our city assumed a more lively appearance than it has presented for some weeks, despite the unpleasant news from a distance. This change was wrought by the presence of Members of the Legislature, who have returned to resume the consideration of the business left unfinished at their adjournment before Christmas. We greet them with a hearty welcome, and hope that their labors may be both harmonious and productive of much good to the country.

Owing to the late derangements of travel the attendance of members was very slim, neither House having a quorum,—thirteen answering to their names in the Senate and twenty-seven in the House.

AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the fall of Fort Fisher, day before yesterday morning, our streets were filled with all sorts of rumors from that quarter, the source of which it was impossible to trace. Among others the story went the rounds that the garrison of the Fort, after surrendering, were massacred in cold blood.—The telegraph office was thronged by persons anxious for news. The polite operator could not gratify them for the simple reson that he had no news from Wilmington himself.

Later in the day it was announced that the wires in that direction had ceased to work, and therefore news from the scene of operations in that quarter was out of the question, for the time being, so that all hands must wait as patiently as possible. The Western mail failed to arrive when due, and it was soon announced that the train up the road had run off the track or broken down, by reason of which we would be without our usual supply of news from that source for a while. These difficulties in the way of a full supply of that article have not been obviated at the date of this writing. We hope they will be before going to press, if so our readers shall have the full benefit of our supply, but till then we choose to beg them to wait patiently, rather than manufacture a supply ourselves.

THE STATE OF things in the field, which now deservedly attracts the largest share of public attention, next to the situation about Wilmington, is certainly Sherman's past career, his future purposes, his probable success or failure in accomplishing his designs, and the probable course of some of our neighbors of the "Cotton States," in the measure of devotion they will continue to mete out to the common cause.

In regard to many of these matters it is impossible to form an opinion worthy of much confidence, but their solution must await the advance of time. It seems, however, generally conceded that whatever may be Sherman's next adventure, his ultimate design is, after having as far as possible injured Gen. Lee and his noble army, by the destruction of the Railroads and lines of communication with Richmond, to advance through South and North Carolina and attack him in flank and rear.

That such a plan is practicable we cannot for a moment believe, if our people remain united in the great purpose of being free. That Sherman is of the same opinion, his conduct has given us good reason to believe. And hence his recent change of policy in treating our people with whom he has come in contact and with whom he has to deal. In Atlanta, before this march through the Carolinas was thought of, and where his nature had full sway, the cruelty with which he treated the citizens, has seldom been exceeded in any age or clime. But as he neared the Atlantic, his purposes began to enlarge; how probable it is that his success at Savannah first caused "On to Richmond" to enter into his mind?

To succeed in such an undertaking, with the entire population deadly hostile on his line of march, he could not hope. Hence he becomes exceedingly mild. Suddenly inspired with a desire to mitigate the horrors of war, but "has no control but what is military." The future must be left to the civil authorities for the action of which he can give no pledge. How alluring the bait. Can any of our friends South be caught by it?

WE HAVE had the pleasure, to day, of finding on our table a copy of the first number of the "Daily Telegraph," a new paper just started at Fayetteville by W. H. Bernard, Editor and Proprietor. We welcome him to a place among the fraternity, and wish him much success.

WE NOTICED that at an auction sale of negroes, yesterday, by the enterprising firm of W. F. Askew & Co., men brought from $5,000 to $5,700, and boys from $2,500 to $4,000.

DEATH OF COL. PICKETT, OF TENN.—The Southern papers announce the death of Colonel Jos G. Pickett, of Tennessee. He died at Anderson Court House, South Carolina. Col. Pickett was for many years an active politician in the Democratic party of Tennessee, at one time a member of the Legislature, for a while Attorney General of the judicial and circuit.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, has escaped from Savannah and arrived in Augusta.

STILL FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE FRESHET. An esteemed friend writing us from Randolph says, "I have witnessed the highest and most destructive freshet that I have ever witnessed in Deep River. The rain commenced falling on the night of the 9th and continued to fall heavily until about 3 o'clock on yesterday, the 10th inst. I think at Columbia the river rose to the height of about 20 feet. It did serious damage in filling up the race. In many places it was about 8 feet deep on the first floor in the factory, (Deep River Cotton Mills,) also about the same depth in the grist mill, in which it has done much damage. The Bridge at Cedar Falls, (across Deep River,) was all swept away, also the store-house at that place, with everything in it except the books and money belonging to the Company. The bridge across Bush Creek, also the little one in Franklinsville, are both gone. Coffin, Foust, & Co. have also suffered much loss. It (the river) broke around the South end of their dam."

Another friend writing us from the same county says: "The recent depredations of the deserters, I presume you have heard of. They are become very bold. I have just heard of the death of Mrs. Wm. Luck who was shot by them about ten days ago."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17th, 1865.

The Senate was called to order at twenty minutes after twelve, and the roll called by Mr. Badger, reading Clerk of that body.

The following Senators answered to their names: Messrs. Arendell, Aycock, Bagley, Dick, Ellis, Harris, Kirby, Odom, Pool, Ward, Warren, Whitford, Winstead, and Wright.

No quorum being present, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Arendell, adjourned till twelve o'clock to morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order a little after twelve, Speaker Donnell in the Chair. On the roll being called it appeared there was no quorum of the House, the following gentleman alone answering to their names:

Messrs. Alford, Asheworth, Best, Brown, of Mecklenburg, Bagley, Caldwell, Clapp, Dargan, Faucette, Flynt, Gaskins, George, Grissom, Hanes, Harrison, Holton, Jordon, Lane, Love, McCormick, McGehee, Murphy, Odom, Person, Pool, Russell, Shepherd, Simmons, Smith, of Duplin, and Smith, of Johnston; and on motion of Mr. McCormick, the House adjourned till 12 m. to morrow.

The Cape Fear River near Elizabethtown, Bladen county, appeared in rather a new character last week, having by the rise, been the means of taking five Yankee prisoners who had made their escape from Florence, S. C., and were trying to get over the Cape Fear, with the view of getting down to the enemy's lines at Newbern. The rapid rise of the river caught them while waiting on a point on the bank, after having in vain tried to get ferried over. They were discovered by a negro, to whom they made signs and who gave information to some citizens, who got them off and took them in charge. They were delivered to the military authorities here on Friday afternoon. Col. John A. Richardson and another gentlman, a citizen of Bladen county, came down in charge of them. The party consisted of a corporal and four men, all looking hale and hearty.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

The rumored removal of General Butler proves to be correct. A telegram from Washington says:

General Grant yesterday relieved General Butler from command. The alleged reason is said to be his failure to capture Fort Fisher, he not considering the opinion of Generals Butler and Weitzel, that to attempt it would be useless, and only lead to unnecessary sacrafice of life.

A letter to the New York *Herald* from City Point, dated the 8th instant, says:

The news of the President's Order No. 1, series of 1865, removing Major-General Benjamin F. Butler from the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, is causing much comment, but, so far as I can learn, animadversion. Whether rightfully or not, General Butler has for months past been losing the confidence of the officers of the army, until very few will regret his departure out side of those that swarm around and attach themselves to those in power. It has been General Butler's misfortune to appoint too many of these selfish and irresponsible persons to official positions of trust and responsibility. Their indiscretions have often cost him dearly, and are supposed to be, in no small degree instrumental in causing his present removal.

The ostensable grounds for depriving him of his command are undoubtedly his recent *fiascos* of Wilmington and Dutch Gap. But a mountain of dissatisfaction has been accumulating against him for months on account of alleged illegal and arbitrary arrests, impressments and punishments. It is said that many cases of glaring injustice have come to light, and many others are expected to be developed by his supersedure.

Major-General Butler is ordered to turn over his command, all moneys and Govern't property, and the civil fund in his possession, to the person named by Lieutenant-General Grant as his temporary successor, and to proceed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and to report to the War Department by letter.

Major-General Edward Otho Cressup Ord, commanding the Twenty-fourth army corps, has been named the temporary successor of General Butler, and will at once take charge of the Department.

THE MISSION OF F. P. BLAIR, SR.—A telegram from Washington relative to the Blair "mission" to Richmond, says:

We hear to-day, from an authentic source, that Mr. Blair, Sr., had no permission or authority from Mr. Lincoln to do aught else than to try to recover those papers which were stolen from his house, and of which we telegraphed you a week ago,

Mr. Lincoln will not countenance any peace mission to Jeff. Davis, and had Mr. Blair expressed any intention he would not have allowed to go to the front.

Jeff. Davis in granting him the pass to enter their lives, had it distinctly understood that his sole object was to recover the lost papers.

ASKING QUESTIONS.—Ask qucations, and many questions, and leave nothing until you are thoroughly informed of it; but be careful of asking only proper questions. Such pertinent questions are far from being ill-bred, or troublesome to those of whom you ask them; on the contrary, they are a tacit compliment to their knowledge, and people have a better opinion of a young man or woman when he or she seems desirou to be informed.

Emanuel, a slave belonging to the heirs of Norfleet Boggan, deceased, met with an accident, on Saturday last, which eventuated in his death on the same day. He was in the service of the Quartermaster's Department, and engaged at the saw-mill of A. Chilsou, near Lilesville, in handling lumber. In attempting to pass near the saw while in motion he was caught by it, and his leg very badly mangled.—That night he sank from exhaustion consequent upon the loss of blood.—*Wades. Arg.*

From the Charlottesville Chronicle.

PEDIGREE OF THE LEE FAMILY.

Mr. E. C. Mead, of this county, (as we have previously mentioned) has exhibited to us, a very ancient and valuable historical document, which is the pedigree of the Lee family from the thirteenth century to A. D. 1666. This venerable manuscript, which bears date 1750 was received by Mr. Mead (who is a gentleman of intelligence and character) from his mother, Mrs. Mead (widow of Rev. Zacharish Mead, formerly of Richmond) Mrs. Mead received it from her father, who received it from his father, General Hall. It consists of several large sheets and is written partly in Latin and partly in English. Accompanying the Pedigree are some mutilated Deeds, which although much injured, exhibit the descending rights and titles to various lands.—Those deeds are in Latin, and written on the old stamped paper of England, and to the antiquarian are a rare object of curiosity and interest.

The genealogy of the Lees of Virginia from 1666, just where this Pedigree breaks off, is well known, and may be found in Bishop Mead's well known work on "The Old Churches and Families of Virginia."

The Manuscript commences abruptly with the name of "Hugo de Lega or de Lee," without date.—The first name with date is that of Johes de Lee, Miles, to whom Hugo de Hinton gave the lands as by the old chart. Opposite this name is the date 1333. The father of Johes de Lee was Thomas de la Lee. The simple name of Lee occurs first as Ricardus Lee of Langly, about the year 1500. The first name of Robert is Robertus de la Lee, son of Johes de la Lee; he married Margarits, daughter and heir of Thomas Astly of Nordly, about 1400.—The first name written in English is Thomas Lee of Cotton in Kings Nordley in the Parish of Alvely, who was son of Johnnes Lee. He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Oreley, of Pitchford, and had seven children. The first age mentioned is that of Lancelot Lee, of Cotton, Esquire, aged 70 years, A. D., 1663. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Gough, of Wolverhampton, who was his second wife. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Clemson, by whom he had three children; 1, John, who died unmarried; 2. Thomas, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn (1668;) 3. Richard, of the Parish of St. Olaves, in the Borough of Southwork (A. D., 1668) This Richard Lee came to Virginia in the reign of Charles I., and is the ancestor of the Lees of this State and Maryland. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Langdon, of ———, in Cornwall. His isrue is not given in the MS., which stops with his elder brother, Thomas Lee.

The Pedigree was extracted from the London Tower and is certified by Charles Townley, York and John Pomfret, Rouge Croix, Aug. 1st, 1750.

Richard Lee, who came to Virginia in the reign of Charles I.. was of a good family, Shropshire, and his son William Lee speaks of his picture being (as he is told) "at *Cotton* in Shropshire, near Bridgeworth, the seat of Lancelot Lee, Esq." He came to the Colony of Virginia as Secretary and one of the King's Privy Council. He settled permanently in Virginia, and exercised great influence. It was he who, with the assistance of Sir William Berkeley, on the death of Cromwell, had Virginia (which was *independent* under the Protectorate) re united with England—having Charles II. proclaimed King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland and Virginia—two years before the Restoration. It was in consequence of this step that the ancient motto of the Virginians was "*En dat Virginia quintam*"

This Richard Lee had several children: John and Richard the two eldest. Richard was a great scholar, devoting his whole life to study, and a member of the Council of Virginia. He married a Corbin, and had five sons—Richard, Phillip, Francis, Thomas, Henry, and one daughter (who married William Fitzhugh of King George.) Richard settled in London as a Virginia merchant. His children came back to Virginia. George married a Wormly—then a Fairfax. One daughter married a Corbin; another a Turbeville. Phillip the son of Richard Lee, settled in Maryland, Francis, the third son, died a bachelor. Thomas, the fourth son, married a Ludwell, one of the most influential families in the Colony. The issue of this marriage was six sons—Philip Ludwell, Thomas Ludwell, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, William and Arthur—and two daughters. Philip Ludwell Lee married a Miss Steptoe. He succeeded his father on the estate of Stratford in Westmoreland. He left two daughters, Matilda, the eldest, married General Henry Lee of the Revolution; and Flora married Mr. Ludwell Lee, of London. Thomas Ludwell Lee settled in Stafford, and married a Miss Aylett.—Richard Henry Lee was educated in England; he married first Miss Aylett, and then a Miss Pinkard. Francis Lightfoot Lee was almost as distinguished in the Revolutionary period, as an orator and a statesman, as his brother. He married the daughter of Col. John Taylor, of Richmond county. The fifth son, William, was Sheriff and Alderman of the City of London. Arthur, the sixth and youngest son, as a scholar, writer, philosopher, and diplomast, was one of the first men of the day.

By his second wife, Lancelot Lee had seven children; Lancelot, citizen of London; Thomas, citizen and draper of London; Humphrey, of Chifords; Dorothy, Elizabeth, Ann and Jane.

The chilren of Thomas Lee, were Eldred Lancelot, Thomas, John, and Dorothy. This branch of the family ends (as does the MS. with the coat of arms of Lancelot Lee.

We of course omit most of the names, it being unnecessary to follow all the branches of the family.

There are several coats of arms on the manucript. That of Ricardus Lee, of the direct line, is as follow: A shield with a crescent of a squirrel sejant, eating a nut or flower; a lion in rampant gardant in sinister chief: a star in precise middle chief; dexter chief a blood red field with embattled bare of blue and yellow. The dexter base a black cross on white field with a lion's head crowned in one corner. The middle precise base is a chevron of white on a red field, a white bare the fesse point on a green field. The sinister base the same as the dexter chief.

The Laccelot arms are a shield with crescent squirrel—dexter chief red filed with blue and embattled bars. Sinister chief a star on blue field. Dexter base same as sinister chief, and sinister base same ae dexter chief. There are no middlde divisions on this shield. The prevailing white indicates royalty— the star, grandeur—the lion, courage—the red, war— the cross religion, and, with the crowned lion, denotes the Church of England.

Henry Lee, the fifth son of Richard Lee, married a Bland. This is the ancestor of our General Lee. His son Richard was Squire Lee, of Lee Hall. His only daughter married a Fitzhugh. Henry, the third son, married a Miss Grymes, and left five sons and three daughters, viz: Henry, who was Colonel in the Revolution, Charles, Richard Bland, Theodoric and Edmund: also Mary, Lucy and Annie.

General Henry Lee married twice. First, with Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee, by whom he had a son, Henry, and a daughter, Lucy; and afterwards with Ann, daughter of Charles Carter, of Shirley, by whom he had three sons, Charles Carter, Robert Edmund and Sydney Smith—and two daughters, Ann and Mildred. General Henry Lee resided at Stratford.

Henry Lee, the son of the first wife, was a Major in the war of 1812, and wrote the "Strictures on the Writings of Jefferson"—also a Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Sydney Smith Lee was a Commodore in the old U. S. Navy, and is now Chief of the Bureau of orders and Detail, Navy Department in Richmond. He commanded at Drewry's Bluff for a long time. Robert Edmund Lee is at Petersburg—the *General Lee* of this day

He married Miss Custis, of Arlington in Alexandria county, the daughter and heiress of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of General Washington, who married Mrs. Custis, his mother.

General Lee has three sons—Brig. Gen. G. W. Custis Lee, aid de camp to the President (he passed No. 1 at West Point;) Maj Gen. W. H. F. Lee, commanding a division of cavalry in the army, of Northern Virginia, and Robert Edmund Lee, who entered the army at the instance of his father, as a private in the Rockbridge Artillery. He is now on the staff of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee. Besides these children, Gen. Lee had four daughters, Mary, Anne, Agnes and Mildred, all of them unmarried, and one of whom (Anne) has died during the war. Gen. W. H. F. Lee married a Miss Wickbath, who died a year or two since.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, of the cavalry, is the son of Commodore Lee.

[The Pedigree to which we have referred, Mr. Mead proposes in a few days to carry to Petersburg and present to Gen. Lee.]

From the Wilmington Journal.

THE SECOND ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.

As already stated in our Saturday's paper, the enemy suddenly appeared off our coast on Thursday night last and commenced landing on Friday morning at daybreak. On Friday they landed a considerable force, differently stated by prisoners to be from ten to fifteen thousand strong and to be under the command of General Terry. Prisoners differ very much about the number, knowing or professing to know only the force on board the same vessels with themselves, which we think is quite likely. All seem to agree upon the statement that General Terry is in command of the land forces.

On Friday the bombardment of Fort Fisher was heavy, especially so towards nightfall. Up to six o'clock on Friday evening the casualties by the enemy's shelling were some forty-four, four being killed and about forty wounded. In the wounded is included Sergeant Thomas E King of Southerland's Battery, who was acting as courier.

Dr. James A Miller, chief of Surgeon reports 52 wounded as being received at Smithville from Fort Fisher on Saturday, also that three were killed, of which the names are given in his dispatch. We cannot as yet say whether these were all killed or wounded on Saturday, or include part of the sufferers on Friday. We learn that on Saturday and yesterday the bombardment continued heavy, although not heard here with any distinctness.

It is pretty certain that the enemy on Saturday had succeeded in extending their lines across to the river, which their skirmishers struck at Craig's Landing—the usual landing of steamers to and from Fort Fisher and Wilmington, and there captured the steamer J. R Grist. On Saturday night or Sunday morning the Grist, thus seized by the onemy, was blown up by the Confederate steamer Chicamauga. The Grist was a small Quartermaster's boat, old and of no great value.

As we write about mid day on Sunday—in such times there are no Sundays to which at present we can lay claim,—the last report we have heard is that things remain pretty much in *statu quo*. The enemy are said to be entrenching across the narrow strip of land between Fort Fisher and Sugar Loaf, but had not landed either horse or artillery. Some deserters from the enemy, confined in the military prison, say that the enemy's force consists of seven thousand whites and four thousand negroes. This is perhaps correct. Terry commands.

Gen. Bragg telegraphed Sunday forenoon that all was quiet and that there was no cause for excitement or apprehension. The present attempt of the enemy is evidently destined to be more pertinacious and determined than the last.

Information received here through scouts says that the enemy, four thousand strong, started from Newbern on Thursday or Friday, for an advance upon Kinston and a raid upon the Wilmington and Weldon Road, but turned back, not deeming their numbers sufficient. They will probably start again when reinforced.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following dispatch was received here late on Saturday night:

SMITHVILLE, Jan. 14th, 1864.

Journal—

Fifty two wounded received from Fort Fisher today. Sergeant Latham and Gillespie of Adams Light battery, and Carter of Captain Powell's Company, killed.

JAS. A. MILLER, Surgeon,

LATER.

At half past six last evening, (Sunday,) the enemy were making a heavy assault by land and sea.

The bombardment was going on furiously. Gen Whiting slightly wounded.

At seven and half o'clock the fighting was still continued at the Fort—The enemy's infantry force far outnumbering ours. It is reported that the enemy had succeeded in establishing a battery on the river above Fort Fisher and Sugar Loaf, cutting off communication with the Fort by water. An uneasy feeling pervades the community. The gallant defenders of Fort Fisher are passing through a terrible ordeal. God grant that they may pass through it successfully.

STILL LATER.

The following official dispatch from Gen Bragg has been kindly handed to us:

SUGAR LOAF, Jan. 15—8, P. M.

The sensational reports about Fort Fisher are entirely unfounded. Official information from General Whiting of later hour, reports enemy's attack unsuccessful. Fresh troops are being sent, to him, and we are confident they will hold it.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

P. S.—Jan. 16—6 a. m.—Fisher was captured at 1 a. m. this morning.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the New York Herald of the 11th and the afternoon edition of the Baltimore American of the same day:

The news is unimportant.

Under the influence of renewed "peace" rumors gold has suffered a decline—closing on the 10th at 224.

THE PEACE AGONY.

The following intelligence concerning the latest peace sensation prevailing in Yankee land is dispatched to the Herald from Washington:

Another effort to advance the peace movement has been made with the consent of the administration, from which important results are inticipated by parties in the secret. A leading Peace Democrat who has taken a prominent part in peace movements during the late election, and whose personal relations with the President are of a very friendly nature, has gone to Richmond, and will probably be heard of within a day or two there. Although, like Mr. Blair, he is not expressly authorized to propose definite terms, still it is believed that the representations which he will make may have a tendency to incline the minds of the rebel leaders towards a pacific policy.

The peace reports have occupied public attention here to-day very generally. A desire is manifested by parties connected with Mr. Blair to give the impressions that he goes merely on private business; but it is well known that his mission has a purpose beyond that of recovering his private papers, and that the authorities in granting the permission were well aware of all the purposes and objects of his visit.

Per contra, a press despatch says:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The present speculations about peace movements which have been the subject of comment in both loyal and Rebel newspapers, rest on a weak foundation. It is safe to say that no person either authorized or unauthorized has lately left Washington for the front on an errand of peace or with a view to consult the Rebel authorities concerning the existing difficulties.

Rev. Father O'Neill, of St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, died on the 10th, aged 58 years.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Fort Fisher Captured.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

The following official telegram was received this morning:

HEAD QUARTERS, A. N. Va.,
Jan. 16th, 1865.

Hon. J. A. Seddon—Gen. Bragg reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yesterday. At 4 p. m. their Infantry advanced to an assault, a heavy demonstration at the same hour being made against their rear by our troops. At half past six p. m. Gen. Whiting reported that three attacks had failed and the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops. About ten p. m. the fort was captured with most of its garrison.

No further particulars at this time known.

[Signed,] R. E. LEE, General.

From Early.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

The following official dispatch was received last night:

HEAD QUARUERS, A. N Va.,
Jan. 15th, 1864.

Early reports that at the head of three hundred men he surprised and captured the garrison at Beverly, Randolph co., on the 12th, killing and wounding a considerable number and taking five hundred and eighty prisoners.

His loss slight.

[Signed,] R. E. LEE.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

Judge Haliburton has awarded a writ of Habeas Corpus ordering the Provost Marshal at Fredericksburg to bring Henry S. Foote before him on Thursday.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

In the Senate, the House currency bill was reported back from the Committee of finance with amendments.

The bill increasing the salary of the Vice President, passed.

Resovled into secret session.

In the House Mr. Orr rose to a personal explanation, caused by an article from the *Sentinel* which was read by the Clerk. The article referred to, was based on a short communication headed "treason" which mentions the rumor that a resolution was before Congress in secret session to open negotiation through Commissioners with Lincoln for peace.—The writer denounces this as treachery of the most infamous character, and says the people will not allow themselves to be sold by tratorious Congressmen after this fassion. The *Sentinel* says this report has excited surprise and indignation, and if any but the regular authorized mode of communication with the enemy be resorted to, Congress will not escape the indignant reprehension of the people. Mr. Orr said this slanderons article was intended as a criticism on the report he submitted from the committee on foreign affairs. The movement proposed was not in the hands of time-serving men, but were sustained by the volumn of sentiment in the country and army, and our sense of duty determined some form of statesmanship shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation.

Mr. Lester moved the suspension of the rules to enable him to submit a preamble and resolutions the latter declaring the statements and imputations of the *Sentinel* so far as intended to apply to the House as false and meriting the emphatic rebuke and unqualified denunciation of this house.

The House refused to suspend yeas 32 nays 86.

Mr. Smith of Ala., considered this as an endorsement of the *Sentinel*, and as long as it stands self-respect would prevent him taking any further part in the deliberations of this body. Several members stated they did not regard the vote as an endorsement of the Sentinel, and assigned different reasons for the opinion.

The exemption bill was then taken up and various propositions to amend the clause relating to the Press and all the amendments were finally laid on the table.

The special committee on the case of Mr. Foote made a report declaring him absent without leave and that the public good would not be subserved by compelling his attendance and that it is expedient that the military authorities discharge him from custody. A substitute adopted declaring that Mr. Foote had no privileges as member of the House and referring the matter to the President with a statement of facts.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

The New York *Times* of the 14th has very little news.

The Senate passed the consulatory approving bill after inserting the words "republic of" before Mexico.

Jim Lane has been elected Senator from Kansas.

The recent flood in James river opened the channel of Dutch Gap Canal.

Sickles has sailed for California.

Mrs. Foote has arrived at Washington.

New Advertisements.

IRON SAFE FOR SALE.

WE HAVE ONE OF HERRING'S FINE PROOF Safes for Sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 18, 1865. 229—2t.

PROVISION, COMMISSION, AND BROKERAGE HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. BOYD WILL ATTEND PUNCTUALLY TO buying and selling
TOBACCO,
COTTON,
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DOMESTICS,
SPECIE,
BANK BILLS,
BONDS,
STOCKS,
&C., &C

Permit me to say to my immediate fellow-citizens, I have been raised among you. My habits and way of doing business is well known to you all, and from a long experience in business, I hope to share a liberal patronage.

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January 18, 1865. 229—3t.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DREWRY.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.